



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Another Queen of the " White Ant " Found.—While on a collecting excursion last Fourth of July with Mr. Charles E. Sleight at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., I found a small colony of white ants beneath a small log where they had had some tunnels along the ground beneath the log. Among the individuals was captured a fully developed queen, which was preserved and presented to the local collection of insects, at the American Museum of Natural History.—H. G. BARBER.

Malachius Aeneus Linn.—The occurrence of this common European species in New England was first noted by Leconte in 1856. About 1872 it was taken in numbers by Fred. Blanchard, H. G. Hubbard and friends near Boston. Ten years ago Mr. Chagnon mentioned it as a prized capture near Montreal. The Chris. H. Roberts collection, made in the seventies, had a long series with a "N. H." label. Four years ago it was taken sparingly at Claremont, N. H., by G. P. Englehardt and myself. They are still rare in amateur collections.

Last June I made a special effort to get them. June 8 I took ninety-eight, all males, freshly emerged, and all in the flower of *Ranunculus acris* or crawling up the stem from the ground, in which they pupate. All were taken beside the railroad track which leads from Boston and all in swampy locality. Buttercup patches fifty feet away on dry soil yielded none. The introduced *Sphæridium scarabæoides* was common in the same situation.

A month later Mr. Englehardt took them commonly at Stowe, Vt., a high and dry locality at least ten miles back from the railroad. It may be mentioned that they fly well. Miss Patch reports she has taken them sparingly every year she has been in Maine. I sent specimens to Dr. Felt, who reports records: Jefferson, N. H., July 2, 1901; Albany, July 6, 1906; Ogdensburg, July 10, 1913; Lake Clear, June 1, 1906. Mr. E. A. Schwartz calls them common throughout New England.

The evidence is strongly that the species is not circumpolar, but has come by ship to Boston and Quebec and has been carried by train. Being predaceous as larvæ and pollen eaters as adults, they spread slowly.—R. P. Dow.

Can *Cicindela Unipunctata* Fly?—In Colonel Thos. L. Casey's recent Memoirs on the Coleoptera, IV, he has this to say of *Cicindela unipunctata* Fabr.: "Mr. Leng gives no record of its flying and my material is too scanty to ascertain the development of the wings; they are probably vestigial to some extent." This refers to what Mr. Leng had to say of the species in his Review of the Cicindelidæ (1902), but in this JOURNAL, Vol. XVIII, p. 80, June, 1910, he mentions that we saw *unipunctata* flying on the mountains near Clayton Ga. In an account of our second trip on page 216, Vol. XIX, Dec., 1911, the writer states that *Cicindela unipunctata* ". . . was quite plentifully distributed in the woods and along the wood paths. The individuals that we have seen at Plainfield, Lakewood and Lakehurst in New Jersey, did not fly when disturbed, but at Clayton they flew almost as well as the other native species." It may be added that the wings are just as fully developed in specimens from Plainfield, N. J., as they are in those from Clayton, Ga., being about 13 mm. in length in each case, and why the former do not fly when disturbed remains to be discovered.

At the suggestion of Mr. Charles Schaeffer we have measured the wings in some of our species of about the same size as *Cicindela unipunctata*, and find those of *vulgaris* from Long Island, N. Y., and *generosa* from Lakehurst, N. J., to be each about 15 mm. in length. So Col. Casey is right, the wings in *unipunctata* are "vestigial" to the extent of 2 mm. when compared with some of our other tiger beetles of about the same size, but nevertheless it flies quite well in the mountains of Georgia with its 13 mm. wings.—WM. T. DAVIS..

Water Beetles Taking a Sun-Bath.—On June 21, 1913, Mr. Lewis B. Woodruff and I were on the banks of the Wallkill River near Pine Island, Orange Co., N. Y. A large branch had fallen into the river along the shore, and several of the lesser branches projected almost vertically into the water. On one of these a considerable number of *Dineutes discolor* had climbed and were enjoying a sun-bath, as is their habit. Less than a foot away two other branches entered the water at about right angles, and on these there had congregated a very great number of *Gyrinus dichrous* Lee. Each species was strictly by itself, that is to say though the branches were so close together, there were no *Gyrinus* on the *Dineutes* perch, nor any *Dineutes* among the gatherings of *Gyrinus*.

The sun-bath habit of *Dineutes bicolor* was commented upon in this JOURNAL, Vol. VII, p. 222; September, 1899.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Carabus Caseyi Angell.—In 1913, Colonel Thomas L. Casey, in his Memoirs on the Coleoptera, part IV, page 57, described under the name *Carabus lecontei* a new *Carabus* from Texas. In 1846 Dr. John L. LeConte in "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Geodephagus Coleoptera inhabiting the United States east of the Rocky Mountains," Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., Vol. IV, p. 444, described, but without naming, a *Carabus* "found dead at Detroit" and "strongly similar to *C. palustris* of Europe." In 1885 J. B. Gehin, in his "Catalogue synonymique et systematique des Coleopteres de la Tribu des Carabides" gave the name of *Carabus Lecontei* to the form described by Dr. LeConte in 1846 previously noted as Colonel Casey's name. *Carabus lecontei* is, therefore, preoccupied I suggest the name *Carabus caseyi* for the insect described by him. It may be noted in this connection that the specimen found by Dr. Le Conte at Detroit and described but not named, was undoubtedly *Carabus mœander* Fischer, an insect common to North America and Siberia and which occurs rather abundantly at Detroit. Gehin's name of *Carabus Lecontei* is therefore a synonym of *Carabus mœander* Fischer.—G. W. J. ANGELL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 21.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held October 21, 1913, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, President Dr. Raymond C. Osburn in the chair, and 18 members present.

Mr. Barber recorded the death of Dr. O. M. Reuter, of Helsingfors, Finland, one of the foremost writers on Hemiptera.

Mr. Dow spoke of the illness of Dr. Barnes.

The president read letters from Cornell University in reference to a proposed list of the insects of New York State. Discussion followed, in which Dr. Felt, Dr. Lutz and Messrs. Schaeffer, Davis and Barber participated.

On motion by Dr. Southwick, the president appointed Messrs. Davis, Barber and Leng a committee to obtain further details and report at the second meeting in November.